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CITY ITEMS.

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Rotary Hook Lock Stitch Sewing Machines are the best. W. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

TWENTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The official canvass of the four counties comprising the Twentieth District, elects DARWIN A. FINNEY, Esq., by 1,879 majority, as follows:

Crawford county, Finney's maj.			1,624
Venango county	"	"	733
Mercer county	"	"	580
			2,937
Clarion county, McCalmont's maj.			1,058
			1,879

New Juvenile Magazine.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton are about to start a new Juvenile periodical, under the title of *The Riverside Magazine for Young People*. The initial number, which will bear the date of January 1, 1867, will be ready in November. The name of its editor has not yet been made public, nor are we informed as to its corps of writers further than that they will be the best that the country can produce. Among the artists who are engaged upon it are Mr. H. L. Stephens and Mr. Homer Winslow, both of whom are to have full page illustrations in the first number. The cover, which is to be printed in colors, is from a design by Mr. J. W. S. Hows. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have also in the press a second edition, corrected, of Mr. W. D. Howell's *Venetian Life*, with an additional chapter on commercial matters in Venice.

A Fire Eater's Views of the Late Elections.

The Richmond *Times*, a regular Fire Eater, places the following interpretation on the late elections: The Radical triumphs which are elsewhere reported will surprise none but that class of wonderfully sanguine Southern men who, during the darkest days of the late civil war, were always predicting foreign intervention and miraculous dispensations for our salvation. It may now very safely be predicted that the next Congress will be more intensely radical than the present. The elections on Tuesday leave no doubt that in the Titanic contest between the Executive and the Legislative departments of the government that Congress will be the victor in all of the Northern States. And we think that the election returns will demonstrate that when the enemies of the President have been most Radical, there their victories have been the most complete.

In the present temper of the Radical party, we cannot entertain a doubt that Congress will clamorously demand the impeachment of the President, mainly for the purpose of replacing him temporarily with a Senator of extreme Radical views. The articles of impeachment, as foreshadowed by Butler, Stevens, &c., are absurd and trivial to deserve a moment's consideration, but they will answer well enough the temporary purpose of the unprincipled Congressional conspirators. The result of the late elections demonstrate that the President is powerless to enforce his policy. For the rest of his term the veto power will be wielded in vain against the overwhelming Radical majority in Congress, and that conservative feature of our organic law is now as valueless for protection for an outraged minority, as "a broken break" is to stop the down hill progress of a railroad train. Congress is now omnipotent, and can, by the ingenious device of constitutional amendments, bid defiance even to the final veto of the President of the Government.

There is much profitless speculation with reference to the popular condemnation of the President's policy upon his future course. As he has been, through a seemingly inexplicable act of the will of the people, and believes in their infallibility, many fear that he will succumb to the avalanche of Radicalism which is sweeping with such resistless power over the Northern States, and will, at the next session, decide to accept the Congressional amendment at the best terms which the ungenerous victors are willing to grant to the vanquished. Others, however, who are familiar with his indomitable will, believe that he will oppose a firm front, firm as a granite cliff and resist the storm of Radical violence to the last, braving its penchment rather than surrender to the senseless fanaticism of the Northern mob. We are not equal to the solution of this problem, although the antecedents of the President as a "people's man" lead us to apprehend some modification of his often avowed views of reconstruction. The outside pressure upon him since the late elections, will be very great, and especially from Conservatives of the North West and Pennsylvania, and probably moderate War Democrats as big, of New York.

The late odd-the-scenes war as to equity representation in Congress is concerned, has been settled by the recent Congressional elections. The fickle, shallow and unthinking people, who accumulated a debt of three thousand millions of dollars and sacrificed half a million of lives to restore the Union, are now, it seems, overwhelmingly in favor of surrendering indefinitely the very state of things to prevent which they fought for four years.

Congress being omnipotent, our condition is that of prisoners of war upon parole. To determine that our rights have been forfeited meets the approval of the Northern people, the triumph of the Radicals stamps the Northern people as the best imaginable material for justifying the people of modern times. *They are still at war* with a disarmed people, who are honestly striving to obey laws in the nature of which they have no voice.

Without representation in Congress to defend our interests, and another resort to arms being out of the question, we have nothing left but to endure the malignity, the base outrages of a gigantic and merciless despotism with dignity and manliness. We leave to the left hands of the memory and traditions of our splendid courage and that honor which passed scathless through the furnace of civil strife. By silent, dignified endurance of our wrongs we may retain in the midst of the darkness the respect of mankind; but by slavish, servile concessions we shall lose all which renders life endurable.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Quebec, Canada, dispatch of the 15th says: A terrible fire occurred here yesterday. The whole district west of Crown street to the St. Lawrence toll gate, nearly a mile, was burnt, seventeen churches and convents, and ten thousand houses were destroyed. Twenty thousand people are homeless.

There were three cases of cholera reported in New York on Sunday.

Among the passengers on board the ill-fated steamship Evening Star, whose names did not appear in the published passenger list, were Lieut. W. P. Dixon, of the United States Navalry, who graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in June last; also Wylde Bindley, of the corps de ballet of Shenandoah. He was the husband of Belle Boyd, who is at present in New York.

The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro correspondence says: A conference was held on the 17th of August by commanding officers of the allied army and navy engaged in war against Paraguay, and it was determined to attack Forts Curupaty and Humaita simultaneously with the winds of last land and naval forces. The issue of four million dollars worth of bonds was authorized by the Brazilian House of Delegates.

A Louisville dispatch says: The opinion of the Military Commission in the case of the recent arrest of Dr. Farris, United States Mail agent, at Ghent, Ky., is just published, concluding that the parties were not guilty, and declared the mail steamer General Buell should be re-instated and tried by the competent authorities.

Gold has recently been discovered on both the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, just above Georgetown, D. C. Several companies have already been formed, and are now organizing, to develop the territory. The indications are said for about six miles on both sides of the river.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch of the 15th says: A destructive fire occurred yesterday in some portions of Hull, on the Ottawa, and has now extended to-morrow to take such action upon confederation, and to give instructions to the deputies to England.

A New York dispatch of Sunday evening says: A rumor is current this evening, spread so late for confirmation or denial, that the President has written to the Southern Governors, urging them to convene the Legislatures of their respective States, and to recommend the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. This was any truth in the future it would have appeared yesterday.

The *Chronicle's* Washington special says: On saturday evening the President was presented with a letter from Hiram Ketchum, Jr., of New York city, argumentatively advising a general relaught upon all office holders in that State of fully committed to "any policy." This is precisely which Mr. Johnson, in his present dubious temper, will entertain most cheerfully. One of the points in the letter referred to was that such a blow should be struck at once, for the faintest hope of carrying the State with the administration must be abandoned.

A thorough system of removals and appointments is being carried out in the government offices in Philadelphia.

Wheeling Iron Interest.—The Wheeling *Register* says: For years our city has had an enviable reputation for her iron manufactories, and whenever iron and nails have always stood high in the estimation of all who have purchased, sold or used them. The thousands of kegs of nails daily shipped from here for years past, is evidence of their superiority over all others. So great has the demand become for articles of Wheeling production, that all of our rolling mills are increasing their facilities for the manufacture. The Belmont, the Nail City, the Wheeling, and the Labelle mills are engaged in having a number of new nail machines placed in their works, and additions made to their buildings, and Messrs. Dewey, Vance & Co. are connected with the former having a new mill and nail factory on the property, the latter Wheeling foreigners known as the Eoff & Sons. Wherever Wheeling nails have been introduced they have been given the preference, and we are not surprised to learn that the manufacturers are compelled to increase their facilities for manufacturing.

How Lovely!—A Washington dispatch says: General Beauregard arrived here from New York to-day and was met by several of his old comrades in arms at the depot. During the afternoon a meeting was held by many officers who formerly served under him, at which it was proposed to serenade the general to-morrow evening, and a committee of fifty was appointed to call upon him and request him with his staff to be present on that occasion. It is rumored that he will decline the proposed honor as unbecoming his acceptance under the circumstances.

GENERAL SICKLES proposes to be a candidate for Congress in New York. He will probably go to the army, having been appointed Colonel in the regular service.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1866. NO. 33.

FIRST EDITION,

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Union Pacific Railway Excursion.

Southern Press and the Amendment.

Kentucky Freedmen Affairs.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

Statement of Flint, the Author of the Ledger Canard.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1866.

Another Section Accepted.

The President has accepted the seventh section of thirty-five miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, and directed bonds to issue to the Company for the same. A number of officials and journalists left here to-day on the excursion to visit this road.

The Southern Press on the Elections.

From full files of Southern journals, received to-day, and published since the election, it appears that but two, the Savannah *Republican* and Charleston *News*, favor the adoption by the South of the Constitutional Amendment.

Appointments.

The following appointments were made today: John Pitcher, Assessor for the First District, Indiana; Frederick Sackett, Collector for the Third District, Illinois; John B. Finn, Collector for the Fourteenth District, Ohio.

Land Sales.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office show that during September, 6,239 acres of the public lands were disposed of at Denver, Colorado; 1,500 at Ironton, Missouri, and about six thousand at Traverse City, Michigan.

Kentucky Freedmen.

Brevet Brigadier General Eaty, Chief Superintendent and Inspector of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, has furnished the Commissioner a synopsis of the operation of the bureau in the State during August. General Eaty reports that in the refugees and freedmen's hospital for the whole State, at Louisville, Ky., there were remaining on the first September one hundred and thirty-one patients, to whom there were issued during August three thousand one hundred and eighty rations. The average rate of wages paid to freedmen during the month was $8, with rations for field hands, house servants, &c. Fifteen schools were in session.

The White House.

The beautiful weather of Sunday had the effect of drawing a very large concourse of visitors to the White House, many of whom were ladies. Secretaries McCulloch and Welles and the Attorney General had interviews with the President during the morning. The stranger visitors continued till a late hour. No general audience was given.

Untrue.

The report published in a Kentucky paper, and copied throughout the country, about a Senator residing in Washington and his wife, and of a probable divorce on account of the husband's infidelity, is pronounced to be untrue in whole and in all its parts by unquestionable authority.

Important to Distillers.

A circular concerning the connection of stills with receiving cisterns has been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, announcing that information has been received at the Internal revenue office that officers of internal revenue in various parts of the country are permitting the distillers to continue under the new law the old practice of separating the low and high wines by allowing them to run into separate open tubs placed beneath the outlet of the still or worm. This must cease under the new law.

Ordered to Duty.

Major General Dodge Dodson, Assistant Quartermaster General, has been ordered to report to the commanding General of the Military Division of Missouri for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster of that division, relieving General Easton.

A Visit Home.

Postmaster General Randall will shortly leave for Wisconsin, to be absent about ten days.

A Relief Fund.

Generals Joseph Johnston, Beauregard, and Gilmore are here, but neither is urging his pardon.

The Ledger Canard.

Flint, the author of the Ledger canard, publishes a card in which he says: "It may be proper to add that I sought an interview with the President on Saturday morning, and frankly explained to him the extent of my connection in the dispatch in question, and the manner in which I had for writing what I did write, withholding nothing from him except the names of those from whom I derived the information."

WASHINGTON, October 15.

PRINTERS ON A STRIKE.

All the compositors, pressmen and binders in the Government printing office struck to-day for the eight hours system.

BEAUREGARD AFTER A PARDON.

General Beauregard is here eager for a pardon.

THE LEDGER EXONERATED.

With reference to the dispatch concerning the alleged questionable conduct of Flint to the Attorney General, which was imposed on the correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, the following letter was issued to-day by order of the President:

(Copy.)
EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1866. }

DEAR SIR: The President has carefully examined the papers which you submitted in his hands on the 11th inst., and is entirely satisfied that the supposed implication in the dispatch to which they refer rests alone upon the misapprehension of your correspondent. The President is convinced that neither the proprietors, editors nor managers had any complicity whatever in the fabrication of the dispatch.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Private Secretary.

To W. V. McKeon, Esq., Washington, D. C., representative of George W. Childs, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

APPROPRIATIONS.

In reply to inquiries whether or not an appropriation by Congress, based upon, and conforming to, an estimate, carried with it the authority to pay the salaries and items contemplated in such estimate, the Attorney General has decided the practice has been to pay both the salaries and the increase of salaries on an estimate and appropriation, and that Congress has given the strongest possible evidence to this construction, for in July, 1852, the following section was introduced into the Deficiency Bill: "That no estimate or appropriation of money in any bill making appropriations shall authorize the payment of any increased pay, allowance or compensation in any form whatever, beyond the amount prescribed by law in such cases, unless specific first be a specific direction for such extra payment; but at the same session, in the next month of August, this section was repealed on the principle of *exclusio unius est inclusio alterius*. Congress, by the repeal of the prohibitory effect authorized the exercise of the previous prohibited power of making payments on the strength of estimates and appropriations.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It has been decided that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having completed the seventh section of their railroad, that are entitled to receive patents therefor, and have now organizing, to develop the territory. The indications are said for about six miles on both sides of the river.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch of the 15th says: A destructive fire occurred yesterday in some portions of Hull, on the Ottawa, and has now extended to-morrow to take such action upon confederation, and to give instructions to the deputies to England.

TEMPERANCE.

This afternoon the temperance men, under different orders and associations, united in a grand procession. On their passing the Executive Mansion, the President came down to the front portico and bowed his acknowledgments to the various bands with which he was greeted. A mass meeting was held in the capital grounds, where several addresses were delivered by advocates of the cause of total abstinence.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has declared that the glazing of brown earthen ware does not subject it to a higher tax than two and a half per cent., and the well known earthen yellow ware is taxed but five per cent., that not being included in the description of common or gray stone ware.

From Montreal, C. E.

MONTREAL, C. E., October 15.—Petitions to the Queen to order the Confederation until the new Parliament is called to settle details, particularly the school question, are to be extensively circulated.

A cargo of military stores, chiefly Westly Richards's muskets and carbines, have arrived.

The duty on imports for the last three months amounts to $1,500,000, being an increase of $500,000 over the same period last year.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—A planing mill, carpenter shop and two three-story frame dwellings adjoining, belonging to H. Kennedy, were burned about noon. Loss twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

Death of Dr. John Andrews.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 15.—Dr. John Andrews, President of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, died suddenly last evening.

Robbery.

BOSTON, October 15.—The store of John C. Loring, in Tremont Row, was robbed last night of silk goods valued at $8,000.

A GRAPEVINE PRODUCING POTATOES.—The Boston *Traveller* says that in that city during last season a grapevine was accidentally broken, and in order to stop the flow of the sap a potato turned potato was placed on the end of the branch. A flower pot was then filled under the potato, and it was embedded in the earth; a hybrid vine grew from it to the height of two or three feet, and a few days since, the potato being removed from the flower pot, it was found to contain several small potatoes.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—Mrs. Bridget Murphy, proprietress of a drinking saloon, in the Third ward, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. During the hearing the charge was proven to the satisfaction of the Mayor, when he assessed a fine of fifty dollars and costs, which the defendant paid and was discharged from custody.

FIRE IN QUEBEC.

2,500 Houses Destroyed,

18,000 People Rendered Houseless.

Loss Estimated at $3,000,000.

Several Persons Badly Injured.

QUEBEC, C. E., October 15, 1866.

At four o'clock yesterday morning a fire began in the house of Mr. Tredel, grocer, St. Joseph street, near Jacques Cordier Market. Owing to the early hour in the morning, there were but few people about. The wind, which had blown half a gale from the eastward all night, had slightly abated; still it raged with such fury as to cause serious apprehensions. By the time the fire brigade reached the scene Tredel's house was enveloped in flames. The sappers were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hose and getting a force of water, which was not remedied for nearly an hour. The fire made rapid progress. No less than ten or twelve houses were on fire, and lumber and wooden sheds on all sides ignited. By half past five eighty houses, all wooden, were in a blaze. The flames, driven by the wind, were spreading in all directions. At 6:30 over one hundred and fifty houses were consumed. The fire, by this time, ran along St. Joseph's and Notre Dame des Anges to the junction of St. Valier street, carrying everything before it. The church of La Congregation stood in great danger, but a sudden veering of the wind saved it. Crossing St. Valier street, the fire now spread into St Sauveur street. House after house fell a prey to the flames. It was thought the houses eastward would be saved, but the fire crept back, doing its work of destruction. At ten o'clock the whole centre of the district lying between St. Sauveur and Lower streets, running parallel with the river, was a barren waste. Having nothing to feed on, it distributed itself in opposite directions. The wind increasing again, it was thought the fire would

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Considering the gravity of the subject, a complete history of the report, which appeared originally in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of a revolutionary purpose on the part of the President, is manifestly something that would be proper to spread before the public. A denial, general and apparently specific, has been made from the highest sources in Washington, but as yet, the history of the report itself, the name of the author—what his motives were—and how it found its way to the *Ledger*—are things not made known to the public. Was it sheer invention, or was there something real after all, or believed to be real, and which was misconstrued into what was made to form the basis of the dispatch? Is there any explanation, further than the report proceeded from a clerk in one of the Departments—the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*? Has he no explanation whatever? Had he seen nothing—had nothing come to his ears, even so much as a rumor or suggestion, whereon he based the dispatch? He is no speculator, it is said. What, then, was his motive for taking the pains it must have cost to secure the insertion of the dispatch in the *Ledger*? It is understood to have been sent through the regular correspondent of the *Ledger* in Washington. How was he—a sharp and experienced man—deceived? What was the story told to him, and what the evidence in support of it?

When the bogus proclamation of HOWARD was imposed off the Press, but which was not half so pernicious or startling as this, all the particulars touching its origin were made known to the public. There was far less reason for so doing in that case than there is in this. It would seem that the President, Mr. STANBERY and their friends should lose no time in exposing everything, so that it might be seen there was said could be no truth, or the shadow of truth, no circumstance even on which to frame a guess or ground a suspicion. There is about the matter that which if it does not call for this, at least is enough to create the wish that this might be done.

At any rate, the moment is favorable for making known by the President what course he intends to pursue toward Congress. He certainly has denounced it as an irresponsible body. He certainly has talked about "kicking them out." He certainly has broached the idea of "standing at the door of Congress" to forbid legislation. He certainly has said over and over that with which the interrogatories in the forgery would be entirely consistent, if not a necessary step, unless the President has concluded to stop short of what he more than foreshadowed in speeches made while on his tour through the Western country. Considering this last fact, something more than an authorized denial is due from the President. The country, while the belief in the denial may be general, wants to know from him that he intends to raise no question, that it is not in his thoughts to do anything of a violent or unusual character,—that while he may not agree with the policy he does not question the regularity of Congress. If this really is the sentiment and purpose of the President, he could not do for himself a better thing than to say so, or cause it to be said by some one so near to him that there could be no question on the subject. As it is, there stand the utterances in the President's speeches—wherein he denounced Congress as unconstitutional and an assumption,—there stand the reported questions to the Attorney General, denied, it is true, but without either explanation of their origin or declaration of the real intention of the President toward Congress.

That rumors should be in circulation—that, notwithstanding the denial of the *Ledger* dispatch, doubts, based on his speeches, should still exist—the President is called to be surprised to know—seems to us that unless they are well grounded, it is his duty to dispel them at once, as he might do with a single breath. That he does not do this, is a fact well calculated to keep alive the suspicion, that while the *Ledger* dispatch may not be strictly the truth, something like it still lingers in the purposes of the President.

Since writing the above, a partial statement of the circumstances attending the appearance of the dispatch in the *Ledger* has been published by that paper. It will be observed that the dispatch is traced to one H. M. FLINT, who is no more or less than "*Denied*," whose famous letters will be recollected. He, however, claims to have obtained from others information which led him to frame the dispatch in question. The names of those behind him he refuses to surrender; so that, conceding that he is to be believed, there still is a mystery to be cleared up. It is to be observed that it is not pretended now that the questions, as published, are those that were seen on Mr. STANBURY's table—but something like them. Who saw them, is the question.

The following is the *Ledger's* explanation:

> It says that after an investigation, a package containing the papers were placed in the hands of the President, on Saturday. In these, one was the original manuscript given to our correspondent by one of his Washington agents. The second was the original manuscript as sent by our correspondent, and as it passed through our printing office. The third was the statement of our correspondent, to whom he will grant access to him in good faith, as he sends all his news, and that no person directly connected with the *Ledger* had any knowledge of its origin, except his Washington agent, who gave to him the original statement, also giving the name of that agent. The fourth was the statement of the agent himself, in answer to inquiries, and reiterating their belief in the truth of the dispatch. Our correspondent says that the original manuscript was given him by Mr. H. M. Flint, of Washington, who is one of three or four persons who sold him in procuring Washington news.
>
> Mr. Flint confirms this, and the substance of his statement is as follows: He says, that a person in office told him, that a paper, dated at the Executive Mansion, was seen on the table of the Attorney General, containing inquiries on the subject of the powers of the President and Congress, and in relations to the present Congress, and relating to the legislation of the many States are excluded from representation, and requesting the Attorney General's answer in writing, and that the questions sent to the Attorney were the same in substance as those seen on the Attorney General's table. He further says that another person in the office told him that the President had been conversing with an intimate friend in the Executive Mansion at the time on the same questions, and on the same subject. This statement of Mr. Flint's was volunteered to a long and searching examination yesterday, in Washington, by a person authorized to speak for this paper, and the interview resulted in several material modifications of his original statement. Mr. Flint now says that the person in the office told him that another person had told the person in the office that the other person said he had seen the paper, and that the President had had a cabinet conversation in the White House between the President and an intimate friend, and that the intimate friend had told another friend who had told still another person, and that this fifth person had related the conversation to him (Mr. Flint). It will thus be seen that the official character of these informants of Mr. Flint is of but little consequence, as they were not narrating what came under their official bodies, but hearsay which they had heard other people say. It is but fair to Mr. Flint to say that he claims to have had a fuller conversation of the individuals, in confidence, in good faith of his informants, and that he still claims to hold the same conviction.
>
> If his or her views spoken of these informants in office as though they had real existence, and as if Mr. Flint had acted in good faith. But we see no reason to suppose that there was the slightest foundation for this theory. Mr. Flint now admits that having no more concise information than he formerly gave in the aforementioned reports, and that no having a single note of the several conversations with whom he alternately sat down at his table and framed in his own words what he supposed to be the questions, producing the written statement at length, with accompanying references to articles and sections of the Constitution, and the mode of application as the specific language of the inquiries submitted to the Attorney General by the President, Or one of the Cabinet. We suppose that it is possible to raise. This is his own admission. If we are to believe the statements of the man to whom the story of the questions were ultimately traced, we confess to having serious doubts as to how far his statement should having any information at all can be trusted, and as to whether it might not be considered as having manufactured the whole story of the questions this ultimately traced. We confess as to having serious doubts as to how far his testimony would have any influence in the community at large, and as to whether it should not be considered as having manufactured not be considered as having manufactured the whole story from beginning to end. He has been informed, indeed, that the public will probably be left in doubt as to the identity of the person in office the name of the mysterious person in office which he has thus made known. He will probably which he has thus made known. He will probably see that Mr. Flint we have to say that if we possess the name of Mr. Flint we have to say that if we had known the dispatch containing that name from any other source, and finally we have applications enter from him, in the *Ledger*, but coming through a correspondent in this city, and the respondent who has been connected with the *Ledger* for twenty years we gave it paper for twenty years we gave it paper for twenty years we gave it paper

Daily Commercial

NY LAMBS.

swing beautiful, touching lines are from a
The Chas ged Cross."
ives them so
the Kdes Shepherds of the flock
ve with the storm and pale and cold,
ot one of my sweet lambs to hold.
I have him go.

He calmed the pet—
nding thing that to my breast
ss, either in quiet or unrest;
I all my lambs I loved him best!
And yet—and yet—

I saw him down
ing whispered words with bitter tears,
ou told me that in after years,
know enough of passion, grief, or fears,
As I have known.

And yet sometimes
chosen cause. My heart grow faint;
ambs, with sudden plaint,
ow'ss, a cradle's ailment,
Never leave me pain.

Ah! but, I turned away!
he slowly as an angel's dream,
ds which might fit all ages—
es with heaven in their ocean;
I knelt to pray.

"Is it Thy will?
ay, I must this one lamb be given?
ht many such, dear Lord, to heaven,
ne!" Nobly that thou strivest,
But—leave, be still!"

Oh! how I wept,
ther to my bosom with a wild
ng love—such agony of child,
ave. The little angel smiled,
And slept!

"Go, go!" I cried,
ith thee Shepherd and his hand
ll of our household band
ppeared; here he took his stand,
Close to his side.

And yet how wondrous sweet
th which he heard my passionate cry,
my lamb!" for him, oh! let me die!"
ine," he said with a smile and sigh,
" Again we meet."

Hopeless I fell!
rose the light had burned so low,
and not see my darling go,
bidden me farewell, but oh!
I was unrevealed.

More deeply, far,
ame had compassed that slight form,
id, "Can love bear it from child my name,
ost?" But in heaven will he the same,
Therebums my star!

He will not take
ple, I thought; for only one
God is spared—to be my son,
y monster when this life is done;
My heart, would break.

Oh! with what thrill
e'er but I did not know
ther that had robbed me so,
ay soul—he could not go—
On heart, the still!

Came morning. Can I tell
or frame its sorrowful lament kept?
ears were mine! Lingering night
ars, with its thet weary vigil kept,
Alas! farewell!

How often it is said!
ink was, wonder, too, some time,
seem, when in the happier clime
ring out like funeral chime,
Over the dead.

No tears! no tears!
day come that I shall not weep!
ve pillows in my sleep,
ad shall no grief disturb the calm
In weary years.

Ah! it is well,
ngs made and well with their earthly
ant rivers wander they beside,
eet lamps upon their silver tide—
Is well.

Through the dreary day
some from glorious light to me;
their touch, this is force see,
whispers, they do comfort me,
Heaven is not far away.

RANKLIN IN FRANCE.

X NINTH VOLUME OF BANCROFT'S HISTORY.

cial confidant of Franklin (while
oner to France) and his inter-
h persons of highest rank were
y the most delicate propriety,
s by perfect self respect. His
as simplicity, which gave grace
e and ease to his manners. No
courtier could have been more
vulgarity; no diplomatist more
is position as minister of a re-
o laborer more consistent with
r line as a workingman; and
won respect and love from all.
lebrated cause was to be heard
Parliament of Paris, the throng
ed the house and its approaches
way on his appearance, and he
rough to the seat reserved for
ist the acclamations of the peo-
pie opera, at the theater, similar
e paid to him. It is John Ad-
said: "Not Liebnitz or Newton,
rick or Voltaire had a more uni-
utation; and his character was
ved and esteemed more that of
Throughout Europe there was
citizen or a peasant of any cul-
was not familiar with his name,
did not consider him as a friend
s. At the academy D'Alembert
him as the man who had
the thunderbolt from the cloud,
r from tyrants, and both those
of nature to govern easily into
n mind. From the part which
en in the emancipation of Ameri-
ation transigured him as the
hat separated the colonies from
ion, had framed their best con-
of government, and by counsel
ple would show how to abolish
evil throughout the world.
spoke of the excellence of the
s that permitted a printer, the
ow-chandler, to act a great part
fairs; and if Malaberbes reas-
w much more the workmen of
the people. Thus Franklin was
ible impersonation of Democra-
calmly deci ous, so free from a
to quarrel with the convictions
that, while he was the delight of
philosophers, he escaped like
the clergy, and his presence exci-
ousy in the old nobility, though
a woman of rank might find
his hands and side, which toil
owned. Yet he understood the
his day. He remarked to those
ho learned of him the secret of
ship: "He who shall introduce
affairs the principles of primi-
lanity will change the face of the
nd we know from Condorcet
in France he said one day in
spany:
evice Liberty establish herself
h almost under your very eyes;
redict that by and by you will
to taste her blessings." In
conciliated the most opposite
est for himself. Whatever
set in society, whatever honor
d from the academy, whatever
gained as a man of science,
distinction came to him through
ill of the people, whatever fame
d throughout Europe, he turned
nt for the good of his country.
by colleagues, some of whom
, and for no service whatever
dy of the public money, he
r angry demands into the fire,
intrigued to supplant him with
ering malignity of consuming
weak and incompetent Izard
gainst him charges which bear
ssibs of forgery but the most
ility by patient indifference,
acting from the merit of any
t not disdain glory, and he knew
ould envy. Great as were the
hich he received in England, he
rd that power undeviating
and fairness, and never from
lost an opportunity of pro-
and, Rockingham, Richmond,
x, Conway, respected Franklin,
ed to favor his offices. So too did
h, though he had not courage to
his convictions.

Y AND THE HAND ORGAN.

is correspondent of the *Nation*,
about Franconi's circus, gives
se of pains-taking behind the

in one of the popular journals
pos of the surprising feats of
how performing as Franconi's
ishment, has given the public
of his researches into the mat-
lls to a listening world how the
aying on a barrel-organ was
horse belonging to a trainer
n he happened to be acquainted,
that the horse in question had
nder the lessons of his master,
an unusual degree of intelli-
eyes in particular becoming so
ression that one could hardly
he understood very much of
said to him. But his leanness
hat he had become a mere skel-
master had great hopes of him,
en in training about a week, and
sadly harmed to lie down and
ordered, to enact the dead horse,
sted, end o give whichever of
o who asked for, a specimen of
egan the task of teaching this
pupil to turn a barrel organ;
this particular species of exer-
pugnant to his tastes. At the
ne organ was dismounted, to
Certain it was that the animal,
docile, was resolute in his refusal
e handle of the barrel organ,
or had laboured the point for a
hat being able to vanquish the
e of the horse for the object so
presented to his attention.
eresses, and the whip were
in turn, and equally without
n these occasions the horse's
essed as clearly as though he
it in so many words, the abso-
lination not to touch the handle
n.
er, though naturally of a vio-
, was always patient and gen-
equine pupil. Whenever he
the obstinacy of the horse was
t of getting the better of his
ainness, he would leave the
ive vent to his irritation out of
aring of the animal. To those
gued that the horse would nev-
handle of the organ he replied,
turn it or die."
h, perceiving that he made no
the work of vanquishing the
stinacy, he caused the windows
ble to be stuffed with hay and
ed over, so that not a ray of
visible, and a couple of men,
hat purpose, beat a drum incess-
the animal's stall, relieving
er at stated intervals. The
ns continued for four days and
ring which the professor return-
harge once every hour, present-
dle of the organ to his refractory
ving his command to the latter
d of it.
ghborhood was beginning to
trainer with a summons be-
police court to answer to the
disturbing its slumbers with the
perpetual bosting of the horrible drum,
when the unfortunate horse comprehend-
ing at last that there was no other chance
of deliverance left to him, suddenly seized
the handle of the organ with his teeth, and
turned with all the little strength that was
left him. Daylight was at once restored
to the stable, the drummers were dismiss-
ed, all possible carcasses and the finest oats
were lavished on the now docile scholar,
who never forgot the terrible lessons of his
four days' struggle, but whatever may
have been the sentiments with which he
regarded the operation, never failed vig-
orously to turn the handle of the barrel-
organ whenever the word of command was
given.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Good Yeast.—Good yeast and good flour
are most essential requisites. To insure
the first, use Worcester's dried yeast cakes;
the manufactory is at Nashua, N. H. Take
one cake, pour a teacupful of water on it,
and let it dissolve; then stir in flour to
make a thin batter; set it to rise, say two
o'clock, to mix it. It should be placed in
a warm situation. When risen, if the
bread is not wanted to be made just at the
moment, set it where it is cool. It should
rise so as to fill a pint bowl, but if not
quite as much as a pint, make up with
water, neither *hot* or *cold*, sufficient liquid
to measure two quarts, keeping the yeast
separate from the water. Measure five
quarts of flour; mix the water with the
flour, then the yeast, with a large tea-
spoonful of salt. Knead it well twenty-
five or thirty minutes. Put it back in the
pan, cover closely, and set in a moderately
warm place. The next morning it will be
ready for the pans. No more kneading.
Let it stand fifteen minutes or more to
rise in the pans before baking.

A person unaccustomed to handling flour
will soon know if more or less flour is re-
quired to make the bread, and where to
place the dough to make it rise—in a cool
or warm place, according to the season.
"St. Louis" flour is always used by an old
housekeeper, and the dried yeast she con-
siders invaluable, as its is made fresh every
time it is wanted. No sour yeast can be
used, and no waste. Half a milk and half
water can be used, or all milk. To make
"Hasten" bread, mix the same, and from
the dough take a pound, mix in half a tea-
cup of melted butter; use flour enough to
make it roll, but not stiff. Roll lightly
and cut in long, narrow strips. Sift fine
Indian meal over the fingers; place them
on a flat pan, and let them rise a few mo-
ments, and bake. They should be quite
crisp, and are very nice at tea time.

We make about a pound about 9 o'clock in
the evening in summer.

Bread.—To six quarts of flour, add a
tablespoonful of fine salt, and put into the
middle a pint of good light yeast. We use
yeast cakes. If they are good, a quarter
of one is sufficient. Soak it in lukewarm
water till soft; then stir in flour to make
it a thick batter. Let it rise till quite
light—about two hours. Then put it into
the dough. If you have it with flour, a
warm milk and water, or clear water,
which is better, unless the milk is fresh
and rich. Wet all the flour and knead it
till you can turn the mass without adher-
ing to the hands. Let it stand in a warm
place until it is perfectly light—about
eight hours. Then make it into four
loaves, work in a good deal, and put it into
the pans. Let it stand half an hour, and
bake one hour in an oven properly heated
before it goes in.

If you wish some light biscuits, take
light dough of the above enough for one
loaf; add butter the size of a small egg,
and one teacup of sweet milk; work well;
make into twenty biscuits. Let them
stand in a warm place till very light;
then bake a light brown.

Excellent rusk are made by adding to
the above quantity of light dough, one
teacup of butter, two teacups of sugar,
and letting them stand till very light.

Dough Cake.—Three cups of light
dough, one ditto butter, two ditto sugar,
two eggs, one teaspoonful of saeratus dis-
solved in one-half cup milk, and pound
whole raisins, one-half nutmeg, and
spoonful cinnamon. Bake in bread tins,
after size ding one-half hour.

Yeast Cakes.—Cover one quart of good
hops with cold water. Boil till the
strength is extracted—about one hour.
Strain through a colander, boiling hot
upon Indian meal enough to stiffen dough.
Let it stand till lukewarm, then add one
pint of yeast made as for bread, of four
good yeast cakes. Let it rise in a warm
place till it cracks on the top. Then add
meal enough to make into cakes with the
hand. Dry upon boards; turn very often,
never set them in the sun, or too near the
stove. Tie them closely in a bag, and keep
them dry. Use them as directed for
bread. The quantity to be regulated by
their strength.

Yeast.—Boil twelve good sized potatoes
soft. Rub them through a colander; add
one quart of boiling water, and cool
cold; one teaspoonful of salt; one tea-cup of
white coffee-sugar; one pint of good yeast,
when blood warm. Set in a warm place to
rise, about six hours. Cork tightly, and
keep in a cool place. Set a sponge; use a
teacupful for two loaves.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation
for the Hair ever offered to the public.
It is a vegetable compound, and contains no min-
eral properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIG-
INAL COLOR.
It will keep the Hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lus-
trous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
No person, old or young, should fail to use it
IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE
FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Re-
newer, and take no other.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. sel 4-m-TSAW

☞ SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Nature could not produce a richer Gem or Choicer Perfume. *Try* it and be convinced *E. T. SMITH & CO.*, New York. sep4-TuTo

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PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
First appearance of the celebrated artist,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Who is acknowledged by the press and public to have
no superior on this continent,
First appearance of Miss Maggie Knolle.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Mr.
Brougham's four most comedy entitled
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
Dr. Savage.....Mr. John Brougham'
Overture.....Orchestra
To conclude with
A KISS IN THE DARK.
Saturday Afternoon—Grand Matinee. Admission
only 25c.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of the beautiful and accomplished
Soubrette,
MISS LIZZIE WESTBURY.
Who will appear this evening in her charming repre-
sentations of THE FOUR SISTERS.
The Album of Beauty and the Comedy Congress in
superb Ballets, Songs, Dances, Negrosities, &c.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the.....BEGINNING, October 11, 1866,
HILLSIDE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Will take place OCTOBER 24th and 25th.
Fair to be held at Hill Side in Mount Pleasant town-
ship, Westmoreland County, Pa. A list of premiums
have been published in the County papers. Hope of the
citizens will examine them, and encourage the Soci-
ety, by dealing with their premises on days of Fair, or
by presenting their stock, machinery and produce of
all kinds for exhibition.
A. E. STEVENSON, President.
oct9-8

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of
Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show
bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Alle-
gheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to
by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I
rent by the Year the principal corners in the city and
have also a private one of the same. 1258-1y

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or
surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irre-
spective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denomi-
nations permitted to visit patients of their own creed.
Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge,
on application to any of the attending physicians or
surgeons. All regular physicians entitled to pay pa-
tients to private rooms may have full charge of the
same.
Competent nurses, combined with the personal at-
tention of the sisters, makes this institution superior
to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One
physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical staff and months of daily attendance:
D. S. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 120 Grant street, October,
November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 112 Smithfield st.,
April, May and June.
SILAS N. REMLEY, M. D., 152 Third street,
July, August and September.
R. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 107 Ross street, Jan-
uary, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant
streets, surgeon, in daily attendance. se25

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AGENTS AND SALESMEN
IN EVERY TOWN, CITY AND COUNTY
IN THE
Middle, Southern and Western States.
Everybody out of employment will find it to their
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Or address POSTOFFICE BOX 301, Pittsburgh.
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J. K. SMITH & CO.,
NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,
SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries,
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green,
Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulver-
ized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars, extra C also
A and Pure Sugar Syrups, Boston & Edgar's and Lo-
City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses,
Bakers of Chocolate Brown, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells,
Hickory Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulhens
Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, Nos. 1, 2 and 3
Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mack-
erel in Kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c., &c.
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se6-tf

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NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.
Flattering success of the favorite Actor,
MR. COULDOCK AND DAUGHTER,
In their new and most successful of their repertoire
of Beautiful Domestic Pictures,
THE PORTERS,
Which will be repeated to-night, with the great cast,
new scenery, etc., etc.
Performance to conclude with the Farce of the
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Friday—Benefit of Mr. Couldock.
Saturday Afternoon Fashionable Matinee—25 cents
admission.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
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For Concerts, Lectures, Balls and first class Enter-
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MASONIC HALL—
CONCERT,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 16TH,
BY MISS LINA SCRIBA,
ASSISTED BY HER SISTER,
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MR. J. APPLEHAUM, PROF. BUCKAWITZ,
PROF. G. TOERGE.
And a number of the best talent of the Protestant
Society, and others.
oct13-3

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"Our Christian Duty to the South."
MAJ. GEN. O. O. HOWARD,
The Hero of Gettysburg, Patriot, Soldier, and Chris-
tian, will deliver a LECTURE in the
NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 16th,
AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.
SUBJECT—"OUR CHRISTIAN DUTY TO
THE SOUTH."
Tickets, 50 cents, each; to be had at Davis, Clarke
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the Lecture.
☞ Reserved Seats can be had at C. C. Mellor's Mu-
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R. E. COUPER, A. ELLIS,
J. A. EMERY, Lecture Committee.
oct10-3

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SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
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Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their
stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low
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SHETLAND WOOL
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LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF
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A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT
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oct4

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
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NEW FALL GOODS
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and
splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Laces of All Kinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line,
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin,
Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen,
Gloves—all new and attractive styles,
Hosiery—a complete assortment,
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests
and Drawers,
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles
this season,
Berlin and American Zephyr,
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all col-
ors,
Bradley's Skirts of every size,
Fancy Articles and Notions.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our
present stock before purchasing elsewhere.
All our goods being purchased direct, on the best
terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as
any Eastern Jobbing House.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
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91
MARKET ST.,
AT LOW PRICES,
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
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SUGAR—
200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Pow-
dered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds Golden Cuba
20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKERSON.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Lots.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Trustee by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will offer at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of Octo-ber inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., THIRTY-FOUR BUILDING LOTS in the Eighth ward, city of Pitts-burgh, property of the late Freeman and Miller, having on Penna. Avenue, Pride, Locust, Forbes, Marion and Bluff streets, part being marked and numbered in recorded plan of Eighth ward as Nos. 10, 54, 55, 58, 83, 84, 93, 94, 109, 110, 111, 112, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179. This property is surrounded by the improvements, and convenient to the business part of the city.

TERMS—One-third cash on confirmation of deeds; balance in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by bonds and first mortgage on the premises.

ISAAC JONES, Trustee.

ALEX McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Fifth graph maps may be had at McIlwaine's Auc-tion Room, Smithfield street, and of W. G. Hawkins, Attorney, 58 Grant street, John Miller, or the Trustee, corner Fourth and First street, and Savings Bank, 63 Fourth street. oct15

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN,
16 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,
One mile from the city line, on the Perrysville Plank Road, fronting about 600 feet on said Road, one or two acres of which are cleared and under fence, the first trees planted, of different kinds, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of DAVID LEA, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver st., Allegheny. oct15-3

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN MONONGAHELIA
RIVER.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Westmoreland county, the valuable real estate of Major John Stewart, late of Rostraver township, dec'd, and consisting of about 200 acres, will be sold THURSDAY, October 18th, A. D., 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, with the best quality of COAL, fronting nearly one half mile on the Monongahela river on pool No. 8, having a good brick house, good barn and outbuildings thereon, with from 80 to 100 acres best quality of bottom land, one of the most productive in the county. There is also a valuable quarry on the premises, a sample of which can be seen in the pavements of the principal streets of Pittsburgh. See full descrip-tion in the remaining five days' issue of the papers from the river and can be easily drained. Terms easy.

JAMES S. POWER,
E. C. HOUSEMAN, } Administrators.
oct5-8

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND
fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the city, and 1 mile from the nearest station on the Pitts-burgh Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville to the Plank Road to cross the property, and the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage dwelling house, two tenant houses, Barn, Spring House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river front of about 1800 feet. Terms and particulars apply on the premises.

TIERNAN & HAY, Attys. at Law.
oct13-3

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF A
VALUABLE WOOLEN FACTORY.—By virtue of two separate orders of the Orphans' Court of Arm-strong county, I will expose to public sale, at the former residence of S. and W. P. FULLERTON, late of the township of Kittanning, on the premises, all the valuable personal property, consisting of Machinery and Stock of the most approved pattern. Office and Warerooms No. 323 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, Chestnut street, Manufacturers, Jas. McCandless, Soc'y, SAML. H. MATTHEWS, Agent, Gardening, Pa. For Price List, &c., address S. H. MATTHEWS, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct7-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE—
THE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,
Situate 165 Second street, Torms easy. Apply to
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
oct11-tf 74 Grant street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient,
well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on
Second street, below Market street.
Possession given immediately.
HILARY BRUNOT,
my24-ood-tf 115 Penn street

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GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade.
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Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
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Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil,
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COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
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BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES.
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes
and Boilers,
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK
are invited to give us a call. oct5-M,Thssu

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ROBT. B. TOWNSEND, J. WILLIS DALZELL,
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ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.
TOWNSEND & LEWIS,
Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASS
WARE DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMI-
JOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.
Office: No. 12 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly at-
tended to. oct8-ym

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Large Fancy Hurl Brooms.
Steamboat, Cotton Factory, Brewery, Railroad,
Rolling Mill, Hotel, Carpet, Shaker, Ware room,
Street, Car, Bridge, House Broom, Tuyere, Oil Refinery,
Glass House and Stove Polishing Brushes and Brooms
of all kinds. Wholesale dealer in Brooms, Broom
Corn, Handles, Twine Tacks, and Tin Plated Broom
Wire. Also, all kinds of Machinery and Tools used
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The next Annual Session begins Sept. 13th. For the
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNION SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING.—The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Union Sabbath School Association will meet this evening at the First Methodist Protestant Church, Fifth street, for the purpose of consulting on the interests of the organization, and for mutual encouragement. The question of "The Relation of Sabbath Schools to the Church," will be discussed by volunteer speakers, and it is expected that there will be a general good time. All friends of Sabbath schools should contribute to these meetings by their presence and counsel.

United States Circuit Court—Postponement Until May Term.

In the United States Court yesterday morning, Hon. Wilson McCandless announced that the regular term of the United States Circuit Court would not be held, and that the list of cases for trial would be continued over to the May term, 1867. Chief Justice Chase having given the opinion that the Supreme Judges could not hold Circuit Courts until they were duly assigned, Hon. Wilson, Judge McCandless, deemed this course necessary in consequence of the non-assignment of Circuit Judges, the District Judges have authority to hold Circuit Court, but it was deemed best under the existing circumstances, to adjourn, rather than to attempt doubtful power. The District Judge in New Jersey, which is also embraced in this circuit, has pursued a similar course.

A Chance for Pittsburgh Moulders.

A Portsmouth, O. Journal suggests there is an opening in that prosperous city for the establishment of a stove foundry. It says: One of the requirements of our city is a large first-class foundry—one large enough to supply the wants not only of the city and immediate vicinity, but of the extensive sections of country the trade of which centers here. Ironton, and even Hanging Rock, have large foundries, and though the local trade of the two places are comparatively nothing, yet they do an immense business, employing several large houses in Ohio and Portsmouth being the headquarters of the iron region of Southwestern Ohio, and possessing superior advantages for iron manufacture of all kinds, should have at least one large stove foundry. Our second desire are the first to feel this necessity, whose trade alone is quite an item. A large portion of the trade of Cincinnati and Louisville could be secured, as well as that of many of the interior cities and towns. A capital of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars invested in an establishment of this kind would return a profitable dividend, and prove a great convenience to the trade of this section. Who will take the initiative?

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Slavery and Rebellion.

At the recent meeting of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, convened in the First C. P. Church of this city, a preamble and series of resolutions were adopted, expressing the status of the Church on the subjects of slavery and the rebellion; denouncing the action of the late General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which convened at Owensboro, Kentucky, and which passed certain resolutions, sometimes styled the "Gaul action," which are now claimed by many who voted for them to be, in effect, a repeal of the deliverances of 1861 in regard to the sin of the rebellion; recommending the General Assembly which is to meet in 1867, to declare unequivocally whether or not the deliverances of 1861 still stands as the declared and unabrogated position of the Church on the questions of slavery and rebellion; and resolving that if the General Assembly refuse to reaffirm the deliverance of 1861, or to adopt such an expression as will unquivocally recognize the final deliverance, in its substance, as the record of the Church against the sins of slavery and rebellion, that we will then, in common with others who adhere to that deliverance, claim to be the true Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Mission Meeting at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

Last evening an informal meeting for the discussion of Missionary topics, was held at Trinity Church, on Sixth street. There was a goodly number of people present and the exercises were of the most interesting character. The Diocesan of Pittsburgh, Dr. Kerfoot, presided, and the Rt. Rev. Thomas Hubbard Vail, D. D., of Atchison-Bishop of Kansas, occupied a seat in the chancel. In the congregation were many of the clergy and lay members of the Church from distant places, some of whom participated in the discussion during the evening. The exercises were preceded by devotional services conducted by Bishop Kerfoot, after which he presented the missionary question, and urged that the church should employ the proper agencies which are provided for the purpose, to make itself thoroughly acquainted with the missionary work and its wants at this time. The general diffusion of information on this subject was what the missionary cause required in order that it may be adequately understood and liberally sustained. Without this there could not be a sufficient interest taken in the subject, and he maintained that the education of the Church on this point had not only become a great necessity, but it was a positive duty.

The Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, New York, then introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The proper measure of missionary earnestness and liberality can only be exercised among people who are in possession of a due amount of information of missionary information; therefore

Resolved, That the clergy here assembled pledge themselves to use every effort diligently in training in their flocks a truer and more accurate knowledge of missionary labors of the Church.

Resolved, That to this end, they will stardily address their own congregations upon the subject of missions during the season of Advent, July, and the new year.

Resolved, That as the "*Spirit of Missions*," in view of its rich fund of information which it is conducted, as well as its great value as the only authorized missionary organ of the Church, has proved an efficient auxiliary in the hands of the clergy in their pulpit ministrations, and that we do hereby request and pledge ourselves to continue its circulation in our parishes.

Dr. Littlejohn said it was a little remarkable that the remarks of Bishop Kerfoot were precisely those which had been made before he had been entered the Church. But he felt the deepest interest in the work of Missions, and would give expression to a few of the thoughts which he had often briefly discussed the necessity of a wide diffusion of missionary information. He felt that unless such information was given to the people it was impossible that they could feel a proper interest in the cause to give liberally of their means towards its support. The clergy were partly responsible for the ignorance of the laity on this point. He was well aware of the many and various pressing calls on which occupy the rector's attention, but this work of missionary intelligence to be overlooked, and he hoped that the clergy and people would co-operate together in the attempt to push forward this great work of the Church. Dr. Littlejohn urged a liberal support of the cause of Missions, and closed his remarks with the earnest appeal to the Church to stand up for Christ in the mission work on which our Lord intrusted the Church.

The Right Rev. Dr. Vail, Bishop of Kansas, briefly addressed the meeting on the character of the sacrifices and sufferings of the missionary men and women who labor for Christ among the heathen. He was not personally related in incident which came under his personal observation by way of showing how these zealous laborers in the vineyard of our blessed Lord, without murmuring or complaint prosecute their work to the end, that God may be glorified in the souls that are still in moral darkness.

The Rev. Dr. Twing, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Domestic Mission Committee, next addressed the meeting in a very happy and interesting manner, and from his address we learn several examples of the rich results which have flowed from the labors of Missionaries within the different parishes in behalf of the mission cause.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn furnished a few facts relative to the results of his personal efforts in this cause in the parish of which he is the rector.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the Freedmen's Mission Committee, addressed the meeting at considerable length. The proposition, he argued, was that a greater degree of faith is required in the Church, both among the clergy and laity, in the unfruitful districts and fields of the Master's work.

William Walsh, Esq., of Philadelphia, made a forcible appeal to the Church to come up to the duty of the hour in the good cause of Church Missions, and developed the proposition that the infidelity which is in the world could be exercised from our land by the spirit of the Missions work operating in the hearts of the people of God.

The Rev. Dr. Sweene, Dr. Paige, Rev. Mr. Fuller, and Bishop Kerfoot briefly offered interesting remarks, after which the meeting was adjourned with devotional exercises conducted by Bishop Vail.

Another informal meeting for the discussion of the missionary question will be held at Trinity Church this morning at 10½ o'clock, and a similar meeting at 7 o'clock.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, when the jury trials, which were adjourned in consequence of the election, were resumed. Judge McCandless Sheriff Mullen and Brown occupied the bench. The following business was transacted:

The trial of the case of Pitty Potter, who was indicted for receiving $75 under false pretense from Lewis Schlosels, and who was on May 4th, the adjournment of Court on Friday, 5th instant, was resumed. It was alleged that the defendant agreed to build a house for the prosecutor and furnish all the material for the sum of $75. After the completion of the job the defendant presented to the prosecutor what purported to be receipts for the materials used in building the house, and on the strength of these bills the prosecutor paid the full amount of $75. Afterwards he failed to fi lumber and materials enough to complete the job. Verdict—Guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hamilton. Indicted for obtaining $75 under false pretenses from Lewis Schlosels, and who was on May 4th, the adjournment of Court on Friday, 5th instant, was resumed. It was alleged that the defendant agreed to build a house for the prosecutor and furnish all the material for the sum of $75. After the completion of the job the defendant presented to the prosecutor what purported to be receipts for the materials used in building the house, and on the strength of these bills the prosecutor paid the full amount of $75. Afterwards he failed to fi lumber and materials enough to complete the job. Verdict—Guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hamilton. Indicted for receiving stolen goods, the property of Henry Gregory, 16 Smithfield street. The case was on trial when our reporter left the Court House.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Kane. Indicted for assault and battery on the person of Mary Ann Kane. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and ordered each party to pay half the costs.

William Ward was tried on an indictment for committing an assault and battery upon the person of John Kelly. The affair occurred near Oakland. The defendant was found guilty, and remanded to jail for sentence.

Peter Mellon was tried on four separate indictments—three for selling liquor without license, and one for selling without license. Constable Thomas Smith was the prosecutor. The defendant represented in the Court by counsel. The jury found the defendant guilty on all four counts.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

The following business was transacted in the Criminal Court this morning: Attorney Duff, Esq., was appointed Commonwealth vs. James Hall, charged with the murder of George W. Hall, on the 8th of September, on the 5th day of November next.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Myers, of Lawrenceville, on the charge of arson, was set down for trial on the 5th day of November next.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, October 15 P. M.

The New York quotations received at S. S. Bryan's Stock Rooms to day, were: Gold, 1525; Eighty-cons, 113; Old Five-twenties, 103½; new do, 103¾; Ten-forties, 99¾; first Seven-thirties, 105; second and third ditto, 105⅞; Michigan Southern, 92¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 94½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 111½; Erie, 84½; Western Union Telegraph, 57½; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Chicago and Northwestern, 46½; ditto preferred, 76¾. Bennehoff, Gregory, 16 50 B 20; Rocky Mountain, 6; Quarts Hill, 5 90; Hope, 1 75; Corydon, 6 35; Colorado, 32; Holmden, 45; Keystone, 1 85; Nes, 85; Liberty, 92.

—The price of Governments and Railways is still on the advance, and Mining stocks are steady with an advancing tendency in some of the older companies. It is supposed that if the high prices now ruling on the Railway list are established, that attention will be given to the Mining stocks as affording more margin for speculation.

—Our local market is inactive, very few of the regular stocks being offered. There is considerable activity in some of the petroleum companies, and the stock is inquired for, but at irregular prices, mostly for small parcels—the public generally are not disposed to buy oil stocks at any price, with the exception, however, of Columbia, which rates more as a standard security, and is inquired for occasionally as an investment; we have no recent transactions to note in it.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending on Saturday, October 13.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
October 8	$4,0?0 23	$0?,0?0 85
October 9	3,?00 00	?,?01 00
October 10	3?? 803 21	83,?02 91
October 11	3,?3? 574 41	631,?? 34
October 12	4,?0? ?? 85	?2,?41 90
October 13	3,?00 ?0 40	?3,623 ??
Total	$?,?30,?23 ?8	$1?3,3?0 ??

—The Government examiners of the National Banks are on their rounds in various parts of the country, and it is but proper to say that banking, as a system and as a science, is being worked up to a standard of safety and uniformity never before attained in this country. These examiners receive their commissions and instructions from the Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington, and of course their duties are well defined. They are to report to the Comptroller of the Currency the management as well as the standing of the banks—as for instance, the book keeping—its irregularities in cash accounts—all omissions in detail, as well as ingulgence of assets. Under this discipline a great and rapid change is taking place in the banking institutions of the country. They must be conducted upon a truly legal in their business. Everything must be correct as well as safe. A good many banks have been found deficient in the knowledge of book keeping, so that they could make no credible exhibit, while their assets would pass inspection. Some have assets made up of stock, notes or something very like them. All such loose trading the examiners shut down on. This is a healthy movement, and will put banking-house in order, and keep it so.—*Monongahela Republican*.

—Of the mining shares, Bay State closes at 1½; Copper Falls at 95; Pittsburgh at 3; quincy at 1½; Franklin at 1½; Minnesota at 1. Stock has ceased to be sensational in its character. Sales are small at the quotations, and the goose hangs high. The former bull leading operator has gone home for New York, and movements are looked for. Cabinet closes at 62. This online is at present exciting a great deal of attention, and there is a great variety of opinion regarding its ultimate position. Lafayette closes at 1½. The first openings on the Calumet were very promising. Its conglomerate proved to contain 10 to 20 per cent. pure metal, and the vein or rock exposed has been like that first discovered. —*Boston Bulletin, Saturday, October 13.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

TUESDAY, October 16, 1866.—Business yesterday resembled no new feature worthy of particular attention. There was a fair inquiry for most kinds of leading articles. The weather continues very pleasant Our rivers are in the navigable order. We have just seen on the second creek. Heed this fall. Appearances indicate that the lower cities will be well supplied during the coming winter. Flour—The market was very firm with an active demand at the late advance. The receipts were 1,?00 bbls. Those bbls. improve the stock materially. Grain—The market was very firm, part culary for certain descriptions. Corn firm with a light stock on hand. Receipts 9 cars. Barley—The season is opening. The receipts were 1? loads and 1,?? sacks. Oats—The advance has induced the holders to forward their stocks to market. The receipts were 2? loads, 30 sacks and ?? bushels. Wheat very firm, prices looking upward. The receipts were 8 car loads and ?? sacks. Rye—The receipts were 6? sacks. Hay—The market has been quiet for some time past. Timothy was in demand. Bran—The market was dull. Prices have a downward tendency; stocks large. Lard dull with no receipts and no sales. Cheese remains firm. The receipts were 1?? boxes. Potatoes—The receipts are irregular. The receipts were 20 barrels. Buyers hold the advantage. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER—As was expected the advance had the effect of increasing the receipts very materially. Country dealers who had been holding their stocks for higher rates are now selling freely and the receipts are now sufficient to supply the demand. The sales of fair to prime dairy ranged from 30@35c, and choice to fancy 40@45c per lb.

CHEESE—The market was very firm with a good jobbing demand. Sales of 50 boxes from store at 20c. Reserve Cheese—Sales of 1? boxes at 18c.

EGGS—Were very firm, with an active demand for the various descriptions. The receipts were very large. The sales were at 28@30c per dozen for fresh, winter was?. ?5 75@? 50 spring wheat, $4 50@5 50. Among the sales were 120 barrels on track at $? 00 for No. 2 spring wheat; 100 barrels do at $? 50 for No. 2 Red Winter; $? 00@? 50 for No. 2 Spring; $3 25@3 50 for No. 3 do; $3 00@3 25 for rejected; $? 00@? 50 for No. 2 Red Winter; $? 25@? 50 for No. 1 do; $? 00@? 50 for No. 2 do; $? 00